

The Transcript

DAILY-Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month \$1 a year.
WEEKLY-Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.
By the
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.
From
The Transcript Building, Bank Street,
North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
—John A. Andrew.

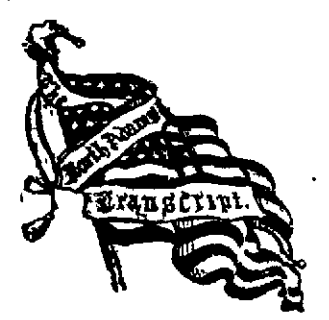
MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY"
From the seal of the city of North Adams

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 15, 98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Stand by the Flag and President.

HONORS BY VOTE.

Somebody in Cincinnati took straw votes among the veterans of the G. A. R. and among the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps to ascertain who stood highest among them as the hero of the Spanish-American war.

The figures show that Dewey led all others 50 per cent of the women and 55 per cent of the men selecting the hero of Manila bay for first honors. Next, if the votes of men and women together are taken, Hobson was second, holding nearly 14 per cent of the total—but among men alone he stood below Schley, and among women alone he did not rate so high as Sampson.

This is a little surprising, considering how the romantic devotion of Hobson would ordinarily appeal to women. The vote of Hobson among the veterans was 18 per cent, among the ladies 21 per cent. The latter gave Sampson 26 per cent of their votes, while the men accorded him but four per cent. These figures were reversed in the case of Schley, who received 18 per cent of the vote of the men and but four per cent of the vote of the women. But Dewey leads them all by more than two to one.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

It is now openly announced that Hon. William B. Plunkett will cease to represent the eighth district in the executive council at the end of his present term. His intention to retire has for some time been known to his intimate friends. The reason assigned for his refusal to accept a nomination is said to be wholly of a business nature, although possibly Mr. Plunkett's cordial indorsement of the governor in the reappointment of Savings Bank Commissioner Locke may have had something to do with Mr. Plunkett's desire to get out of politics for a time. News comes from Great Barrington that the friends of Farley A. Russell of that town, who was prominently mentioned for the councilship before Mr. Plunkett's nomination, propose to bring him forward again. Mr. Russell is very strong with the voters of Berkshire county, and there is no reason to doubt his ability to carry the district. He has always been something more than a politician, although he stands well with his party. —Boston Transcript.

THE SHOOTING SEASON IS "ON."

There are fairs and fairs. The home fair is always the fair.

Pittsfield is the mother of all Massachusetts cattle shows. This is the 39th annual.

Pittsfield and the county lose a strong man in the death of James L. Warner, banker, musician and gentleman.

A part of the state pay for the volunteers, that is due them for their service in South Framingham. But there seems to be a tangle in the red tape that surrounds the \$7 a month the state was to pay its volunteers as a bounty.

Mass meetings and the like bid fair to be the order of the season. The socialists and the labor unions are each planning for a series of them. And there are far worse equators on public questions than such meetings when specialists present their views on vital matters.

An evening given by Rev. M. F. Farrell of Greenfield at the funeral of

Patrick Toomey, the victim of the town's recent tragedy, should be soundly and widely. Rev. Fr. Purcell said: "Circumstances surrounding the death of this young man, if true as reported, would be sufficient to deprive him of Christian burial; but not having sufficient knowledge of the truth of the reports and knowing nothing against his character in the past, after mature deliberation and great hesitancy, I decided to give him the benefit of the doubt and permit his body to be brought into the church. I wish to say to a number of young men, nominally of this parish, and who are madly rushing to ruin, I appeal to them in the name of God, to stop before it is too late. They have reason to shudder at the thought that only by mere chance this young man fell and not one of them."

George Pratt To Win.

Omaha, Sept. 15.—In taking the chair yesterday to preside for the silver day at the monetary conference, Senator W. V. Allen voiced a hearty welcome on behalf of the state to the champions of all sides of the money question who had met to discuss the merits of their respective claims. Alluding to Horatio White's reference to his speech against the Cleveland bond issue, he said, "I said then, and I say now, that there was not the slightest authority in the statutes in the country for that bond issue, but the American people are too generous as well as just to stand upon a technicality, and they will pay dollars for dollars for the money received. I cannot conceive how a man can be a gold monometalist who wants justice and sees and enjoys the fruits of their labors. If a man desires to see a small volume of money and the resultant spoliation of business by the creditor class I can understand why he will defend the gold standard."

G. F. Williams of Massachusetts attributed his conversion to the silver theory to the philanthropic reason involved in what was to him a great question. "In this country," said he, "the east is based upon the destruction of farms and plantations of the west and south. The effect of an appreciated money requiring more products for a given sum increased the burden of debt. Prices had fallen 40 per cent in 1895, and have continued to fall ever since. In an era of falling prices I believe in a protective tariff, but the gold standard is a leveler that passes over every wall. If it is not dishonest to lower prices by legislation at the expense of the debtor, is it dishonest to raise them by legislation for the relief of the debtor? We are charged with being repudiators, but any system of policy demanded by the best interests of mankind is not dishonest. The Congressional Record is full of prophecies of what would follow the establishment of the gold standard, the contraction of the money volume and the appreciation of the dollar."

Manager Details of Disaster.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Sept. 15.—According to the latest reports from St. Lucia, the storm which broke upon the island Sept. 12, night developed almost unprecedented violence, being accompanied by a tidal wave and tremendous rains. Numerous landslides were caused, and many houses, bridges and cocoa estates have been destroyed. At least 12 lives have been lost.

Guadeloupe, the French island in the Leeward group, has experienced very heavy weather. Nineteen deaths are reported, and there have been destructive landslides.

A boat from the island of St. Vincent, 30 miles west of Barbados, arrived yesterday at the island of Grenada and reports that St. Vincent had experienced the most violent and destructive cyclone ever known there. Kingston, the capital, is totally destroyed. It is estimated that 300 lives have been lost in that island and that 20,000 people are homeless. The bodies of the dead are being buried in trenches. Thousands are starving, or being fed at the public expense. The amount of property destroyed in St. Vincent cannot yet be estimated. Every small house is down and many large ones have been destroyed. The demolished buildings include churches, stores and almost all the state buildings. Three large ships are ashore on the Windward coast and many smaller vessels are stranded.

Phenacetine Between Mattresses.

New York, Sept. 15.—Charles Polacek, a wholesale dealer in last tobacco and cigars, and H. K. Robinson of the city were arrested yesterday by United States deputy marshals. Nineteen packages of phenacetine were found concealed between the mattresses of Polacek's bed. Polacek said he had received the phenacetine from Robinson, who had purchased it from a druggist in Milltown, N. B.

News in Brief.

Thomas Schofield of Calais, Me., was drowned yesterday. He leaves a wife and several children.

Norwich Bigelow of Grafton, Mass., 17 years of age, was drowned while canoeing on the mill pond in Fisherville. He was a good swimmer, but was impeded by his clothing.

The admiral of the international fleet at Candia have rejected the request of the Turkish authorities for an extension of time in which to comply with the ultimatum to the Turkish military governor of Crete.

J. F. Dowdell has offered a \$5000 purse for a fight between Lavigne and Erne at Concy Island. Billy Lavigne, for the "kid," accepts from Buffalo and Kennedy for Erne. The fight is to take place on Sept. 23.

The Norwegian ship America, from Quebec for Greenock, Scotland, with a large cargo of lumber, was wrecked in mid-ocean by a hurricane Sept. 4, her crew of 18 men being rescued by a British steamer and landed in Boston.

A semi-official note says that all the statements of the newspapers regarding the alleged intervention of the president of France in the Dreyfus affair are incorrect. This is interpreted to mean that there will not be a presidential pardon.

The newspapers reaching the state department in the official mails from the east show that the almost universal expression in the public press of Japan is in favor of the United States holding permanently and governing the Philippine islands. The editorials insist that this is the only issue of the matter that will satisfy the highest interests of the islands and the demands of civilization.

Hood's Pills

For all liver ills, biliousness, headache, constipation, indigestion, etc. They are easily, without pain or grip, relieved by all druggists. 25 cents. See only Pills to take with Hood's Catarrh.

An evening given by Rev. M. F. Farrell of Greenfield at the funeral of

Vinol

We would have everyone know, contains the active curative principles to be found in 50 per cent of its volume of cod liver oil. So it may be seen that the medicinal elements that have made cod liver oil famous for consumption and other wasting diseases, are now to be obtained in a more concentrated and efficient form. Vinol contains no vile tasting grease, it is positively delicious to take and acceptable to the weakest stomach.

WILSON HOUSE DRUG STORE
Special Vinol Representative.

WILL PROTEST GAMES

Trouble Over "Ducky" Holmes Not Ended Yet

Another Step to Assert the Dignity of Freedman.

Possible Appeal to the Courts to Compel the League to Take Action.

New York, Sept. 5.—Treasurer McCall of the New York Baseball club announces that all the games which Betti more has played and does play with William Holmes as a participant since that player's suspension and reinstatement will be protested by the New York club. This action is to be taken because of the reinstatement of Holmes by the league after he had been suspended by the board of directors, from whose decision, according to the rules of the league, there is no appeal.

McCall stated further that if the protest of the New York club is not recognized, mandamus proceedings would probably be begun in the courts to compel the National league to take action in the matter.

WON FROM ST. LOUIS.

Team From Missouri Beaten as Usual on Boston's Grounds.

Boston, Sept. 15.—"Jack" Taylor pitched well for the St. Louis team yesterday until the fourth inning, when the champions bunched a few singles, and the visitors bunched a couple of errors, giving Boston three runs. In the next sortie a like assortment of misplays and a quintet of hits gave Boston four more runs, so Manager Tim Lincecum hauled Taylor off the rubber in favor of Carey, the diminutive twister, whom Boston was willing to give Stivett for last winter. The little man got away with it for one innig without punishment, but the final trio of runs scored by "Hubtown" was chalked against him in the seventh.

Victor Willis towered above the two St. Louis box men and held the enemy down to two runs and six singles. His speed was fine and attended by almost perfect control. Half a dozen "browns" went out on strikes. Harley, the old Georgetown "varmint" man, missing connections three times out of four. Score:

	B	R	E	P	O	A	E
Score							
St. Louis	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Long, a. s.	1	0	1	3	2	0	0
Collins, a. b.	5	2	4	1	1	2	0
Lowe, a. b.	2	0	1	3	2	0	0
Stahl, c. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Bergan, c.	2	2	3	1	0	1	0
Bradfield, c.	2	1	3	0	1	0	0
Duffy, c. f.	4	3	1	2	0	0	0
Willis, p.	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

Totals	B	R	E	P	O	A	E
St. Louis	3	11	15	27	8	3	0
Boston	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

St. Louis 11, Boston 3. Earned runs—Boston, 4, St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Duffy, Stengel, Double plays—Long and Taylor, Sullivan and Tucker. Carey, Quinn and Tucker. First base on ball—By Willis 1, by Taylor 1, by Carey 2. Passed ball—Clements. Wild pitch—Taylor. Time—1:45. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

No city express, telephone 230.
For city express, telephone 230.

The Baltimore played the Cincinnati to a standstill yesterday. McJames was in fine form. Score, 3 to 1. The Meridens defeated the Hartford in the first of a series of ball games for the state championship. Ten innings were played. Yesterday Arthur Irwin took control of the game, bringing with him new players. Both games with the Cleveland were lost because of poor pitching. The second game was called on account of darkness. The Phillies jumped their hits in the first and fifth innings yesterday and easily defeated the Chicagoans. Pitcher Dunkie has been released by the Philadelphia. Pitcher Phyle of St. Paul and Catcher Nichols of Springfield have joined the Chicago team. A stupid piece of base running by Catcher Grady of the New Yorks in the eighth inning practically caused a tie game between the New Yorks and Pittsburghs. The game was called on account of darkness. The Louisville won yesterday's game in Brooklyn by hard hitting in the first three innings. McKenna, who succeeded Dunn, stopped the onslaught.

Mrs. A. Osborne of Lonsdale, Ct., an aunt of President McKinley, is spending the summer at Chautauquin. She has recently celebrated her eightieth birthday, but is as active and looks as young as a woman 20 years her junior.

Keep This

In your mind that we lead in our line, and will save you

Money

We give you the best and at prices that defy competition.



The recognized headquarters for fine repairing.

Wilson Opera House.

Wednesday and Thursday Sept. 21-22.

WHAT HAPPENED

"A-kanal comedy without a flaw." N. Y. Telegram.

TO JONES

"You laugh until the tears roll down your cheeks." —Alan Dale.

"Such plays are godsend." —Alan Dale.

Prices 35, 50, 75c; \$1.

Seats at Wilson House drug store Monday 6:30 p. m.

Peter Schuyler "Perfectos"

\$70.00 PER 1000 10¢ STRAIGHT.

G. W. VAN SYKE & HORTON, MANUFACTURERS ALBANY, N. Y.

HAIR DRESSING PARLOR

Ladies who desire clean, sweet healthy hair, call at my parlor and get a shampoo. Hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Engagements made to suit customers. Orders taken for switches and hair goods.

Angie Loomis Dunham, Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlor, St. John's Court, Summer Street.

Notice.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fitchburg Railroad company will be held at Horticultural hall, Tremont street, Boston, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of September, 1898, at eleven o'clock, a. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and to transact any other business which may properly come before said meeting.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 25th of September, 1898, both inclusive.
ALBERT S. CHEEVER, Clerk.

Stockholders will be passed to and from the place of meeting on exhibiting their certificates of stock to the conductors on any regular passenger train of Tuesday, September 27, 1898, or on any regular passenger train due to arrive in Boston before 11 o'clock a. m. of the day of the meeting.
They can only return on regular passenger trains of the afternoon of the day of the meeting. C. L. MAYNIE, General Supt.

FOR SALE.

A good hound bitch and five pups two months old. These are choice dogs and will be sold low.

H. H. HEAP, Williamstown, Mass.

CLAIRVOYANT.

Mde. Bartell, The renowned, tells the past, present and reveals the future, locates absconded friends, nites the separated and gives advice on business, love, marriage and kindred subjects.

30 SUMMIT ST., Corner BANK.

To Rent.

If you are thinking of moving or hiring a tenement be sure and inquire at our office and see that the six and eight-room tenements, four and six-room flats and eight-room cottages, which we now have to rent.

All complete, with modern improvements, are new or in first-class repair, centrally located.

BEER & DOWLIN, Law Office, Room 11, Martin's Block.

REGISTRARS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lists of qualified voters of the city of North Adams, have been printed and are now posted as required by law.

The Board of Registrars of voters will be in session for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote at the November election, and for the correction of the voting lists, at the old court room, City Hall building, as follows:

Friday, Sept. 16, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Tuesday, Sept. 20, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Friday, Sept. 23, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Every person must, in order to be registered as a voter, apply in person for registration and prove that he is qualified to register.

Every male applicant for registration shall present a tax bill or notice from the collector of taxes, or a certificate from the assessors showing that he was assessed as a resident of the city on the preceding first day of May, or a certificate that he became a resident therein at least six months preceding the next election.

HARVEY A. GALLUP, NARCISSE D. GIBOUX, WILLIAM H. BENNETT, CHARLES S. BROOKER, Board of Registrars.

North Adams, September 6, 1898.

Boston Store.

Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, Sept. 15, 1898.

WEATHER—Cloudy, showers tonight or Friday morning, warmer easterly winds.

Early Fall

BLANKET SELLING.

Our Early Fall Sale of Blankets and Comfortables has been an unqualified success. Of course we expected it would be at the prices we have marked the goods—in fact, in some instances cheaper than some merchants can buy. Let us impress this fact upon you—that inside of five months the trading public of North Adams and vicinity have made this the leading Dry Goods store; and we mean to keep it so. We have infused new life into the old store, and we mean to keep it where it rightfully belongs—at the top.

Fancy Linens for today, at linen counter.

39 dozen, extra large and fine quality, Momie Splashers and Tray Cloths at these remarkable prices.

19c and 25c Splashers, with and without open work, plain and knitted fringes, at 12 1-2c each.

15c, 19c and 25c Momie Tray Cloths, with open work, hemstitched or knitted fringes, at 12 1-2c each.

Boston Store,

BLACKINTON BLOCK.

HOCOSAC VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

39th Annual Cattle Show and Fair

Sept. 21-22, 1898.

Trotting Classes.

2.20 class, trot, purse, \$300. 2.40 class, trot and pace, purse, \$300.

2.30 class, trot, purse, \$300. Free-for-all, trot and pace, purse \$500.

Society premium \$70.

Stage Attractions.

Hayes' Virginia Troubadours.

The greatest organization of genuine Afro-American celebrities ever perfected.

Bowen and Walters

The Hotnottoes and Mysterious Cottage.

Le Barron

Famous Contortionist and Slack Wire Artist.

Forest Tempest

The Majestic, Matchless Equine Wonder.

BASE BALL. Williams Varsity vs. Holyoke Athletics.

OLAPP'S BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Special Concert Program Daily. Excursions Rates On All Railroads.

GEO. F. MILLER, Secretary.

Specials Thursday and Friday.

For

Black Figured Brilliantine Skirts, made to sell for \$2.50, we will offer them at \$1.75.

Children's Fall Reefers, \$1.50 up.

Gents' Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers 38c, regular price 50c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants 25c.

LADIES' COLLARETTES.

For Thursday and Friday we will sell a regular \$4 Collarette for \$1.98, \$6 for \$3.

Call and examine our line of Fall Goods.

A. JAFFE,

22 1-2 and 24 Marshall Street.

If you want your eyes accurately tested and fitted with glasses, call on

Dr. Geo. W. Bradley,

Eye Specialist.

Bank Street, Over Post Office, North Adams, Mass.

He is daily doing over work that others have failed to do correctly.

OFFICE HOURS: 2 to 5 p. m. daily; also Monday, Wednesday Friday and Saturday evenings. CONSULTATION FREE.

D. & H. COAL---

For Spot Cash.

Egg per ton, \$5 35 Mixed per ton, \$5 50

Stove per ton, 5 50 One-half ton, 2 80

Chestnut per ton, 5 50 One-quarter ton, 1 50

AT J. W. HAYDEN'S

7 Holden Street.

FIRST ON THE KLONDIKE

THE JOSEPH LADUE
GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF YUKON.

PRICE OF SHARES TO BE ADVANCED AUGUST 31, 1898.

Mr. Joseph Ladue, the pioneer of the Klondike, and founder of Dawson City, aided by some of the most conservative and successful financiers of New York, is operating the strongest company yet formed for mining and trading in the Yukon gold fields.

To this company he has transferred placer claims on Hunter and Gold Bottom creeks, the "Marguerite" Quartz Mine, his Saw Mill, his Timber Lease, that virtually monopolizes the saw timber on the Klondike, and large holdings of Choice Town Lots in Dawson City. The company also owns the S. S. "Morgan City" gold mining property, for trade, upon which a large profit is assured. The U. S. Government reports certify that the saw mill produces about two million feet of lumber in the open season, sales price of which is from \$140 to \$240 per 1,000 feet according to class.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.
Preferred stock, 40 cumulative, \$1,000,000
Common stock, 4,000,000
Total capital, par value, \$10 per share, \$5,000,000

The preferred stock has a first lien on earnings for its dividend, and on the assets of the company for its par value, and after all the stock of the company has received 6 per cent, the surplus earnings are shared pro rata by the preferred and common stock.

This preferred stock practically offers the safeguards and advantages of a first mortgage bond, coupled with an earning capacity as great as that of the common stock.

The undersigned has obtained a short option on a block of this preferred stock which he now offers at par, \$10.00 per share. This option terminates August 31st, 1898, after which the price of the preferred stock will be advanced by the company to \$12.50 per share.

This is the last opportunity to get the preferred stock at par, and in time to participate in the autumn dividend. Shares will be allotted in the order of subscription received.

Send for map of Dawson, and data respecting Klondike.

CHARLES A. SAWYER, 230 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON.

THE NEXT STATION.

The theater was burned and with it her dreams. It meant a holiday—an unexpected holiday.

Where should she go? Europe? She shuddered at the thought of the sea voyage. The money? It would be handy, and she had her consanguineous and tourist. She hated the south.

A vision of a New England home came to her so vividly that she closed her eyes to escape the memory of her surroundings. She thought of the two graves in the churchyard, in the corner, where the yellow, all that remained of her parents; of the friends with whom she had studied, played and then forgotten; of Natalie, the sister in whose arms she had slept in childhood, whose joys and sorrows had been hers for so many years, still living in the old home, the wife of a country minister, as her mother had been before her, and—happy. Could such a life bring happiness?

When she stepped from the coupe at the Grand Central, she looked at her watch. There were still a few minutes before the train left. She stopped before the flower stand, hesitating between violets and carnations. She made a pretty picture, the flowers in her hand, the blood hair massed beneath the unpretentious toque of blue, the alone fitting tailor made gown accentuating the perfect lines of her figure, the sweet face, with its unfathomable eyes. Two men, passing, turned to look. One retraced his steps.

"So it is you," he said, lifting his hat and gazing at her without a trace of the admiration which had been so strongly marked on his companion's face.

"Yes, it is I." Her tone was hard. The vibrant qualities which held her audiences spellbound were absent. She waited, as if determined to place on him the burden of conversation.

He hesitated, too, conscious that he had blundered by his impulsive act. "I thought you always traveled a la princesse," looking as he spoke at the simple gown and the unpretentious handbag and added eagerly, "A rendezvous, perhaps?"

If the meet annoyed her, she did not show it, except by an increased frigidity of tone.

"I am going in search of a new sensation," she added.

There was no drawing room coach and but few in the cars. It promised to be a long, cold ride. She bought papers, books, a few handbags and tried to beguile the tedium of the journey by extracting from them a momentary forgetfulness of present discomforts.

She turned to her neighbor, a white haired man, who gazed at her kindly, oblivious to her beauty, seeing only a human being.

"This is a frightfully rough road, is it not? I feel as if I should be shaken to bits." He answered, with indulgent phrase.

"It is better at the next station." That was the last she remembered. Suddenly there was a thump, thump, a horrible crash. The lights were out. She felt herself hurled toward the door. There were shrieks, a gasping, choking sensation, a swirl of water, and then—merciful unconsciousness.

After he had passed his wife and spoken to her (as he anathematized himself in his thoughts a second later "like a brute") the man whose career and life had been blighted left his friend and walked hurriedly down Forty-first street to Fifth avenue.

When he entered his apartments, he threw off coat and hat and flung himself into a chair. He covered his eyes with his hands, and through the half opened fingers the hot blood could be seen mounting to his cheeks. A few broken words came from the stately set lips. "What a fool! What a fool! A glance, a look, and all the sins, the unfaithfulness, the neglect of years are forgotten." He walked nervously back and forth. "A new sensation." What had she meant? What was left of novelty in a life like hers? He stroked his mustache reflectively. Suddenly he flashed on him what she had meant. Where she was going.

He put on his coat with a sudden resolve. What matter if he was unprepared for the journey. A day's delay might be dangerous. At any moment the whim might seize her to return. To meet her there and all gentler surroundings might be his opportunity—to bring her back to love and light. There was a train going north in a few minutes. He sent telegrams and bought his ticket, the trivial details which make tragic moments possible to endure.

She was lying on a cot, surrounded by the curious and helpless. The physician's dictum had been given. She would live—yes, but she would never walk again. When she opened her eyes, she did not seem surprised at his presence. She accepted it as those in the shadow of the valley receive outward events. She laid there many days, was speechless—her husband and Natalie constant watchers.

One afternoon, as the sun was sinking behind the bleak New England hills, she stretched out both hands to her husband and sister, who rose quickly at the mute appeal.

"Phil—Natalie—he was right. It is better at the next station." They thought at first she was delirious. One day she explained.—Condensed From Every Month.

Industry—Loss no time, be always employed in something useful, but avoid all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity—Use no hurtful deceit; think sincerely and justly, and if you speak speak accordingly.

Justice—Wrong no one by doing injuries or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Moderation—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness—Suffer no uncleanness in body, clothes or habitation.

Tranquillity—Be not disturbed about trifles or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Humility—Imitate Jesus Christ.

His two pairs.

Dr. von Bokitsky of Gsta, who has just died, was a son of the celebrated Viennese Professor Bokitsky.

The latter had four sons, of whom two devoted themselves to medicine, while the other two became singers, and the old man used to say when asked what their professions were, "Two doctors and two singers."

His two pairs.

Dr. von Bokitsky of Gsta, who has just died, was a son of the celebrated Viennese Professor Bokitsky.

THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

READSBORO.

J. C. Newton was in town Monday. Charles Bullock has gone on his vacation.

Allen, the tinsmith, is working at J. H. Scott's shop. Mrs. Allen Sibley of Athol has been visiting in town.

Daniel Gore is clerking in E. J. Bullock & Co's. store.

Rev. J. E. Farrow held services at Odd Fellows hall Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. Crozier is visiting her family in North Adams.

Byron Boyd has gone to Mt. Hermon to attend the Moody school.

George Lee of New London, Conn., has been stopping in town.

Mrs. Dora Douglass of North Adams has been visiting in town.

Oscar Chase and wife of Whitingham visited at Wm. Wilkes Sunday.

Home Hicks and wife have gone to New York to buy goods for the store.

Miss Lizzie Stickney of Jacksonville is working in H. A. Hicks's store.

Murray Hicks recently bruised one of his fingers quite badly in a car door.

John Carpenter, who is working in Greenfield, is stopping at home for a while.

Miss Minnie Putnam of Hartford, Conn., visited Mrs. C. G. Brown last week.

The old H. T. & W. R. engine house will be remodeled into a car shed.

F. Wellman has been in Bennington putting in seats for the Readsboro Chair Co.

Weather permitting the Italian band will give a concert in the band stand Saturday night.

Anthony Zeri had the misfortune to lose part of his finger at the box shop last week.

Charles Goodell, wife and daughter, of Zylonite, Mass., have been visiting at the Goodell House.

John Pozzatto of North Adams has been in town for the past week looking after his tenements.

Faustino Gigliotti director of the city band, is starting a brass band of 20 pieces at Monroe Bridge.

Mrs. George E. Brown was called to Coleraine Saturday by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Harriett Cary.

The Rev. Mr. Kenyon will preach in the Baptist pulpit next Sunday. He is to move his family here soon.

Rollin Childs was in town Saturday looking after the interests of the New York Life Insurance company.

Miss Lottie Brown is home from Albany Business college, where she has taken a complete business course.

Judson Carpenter will go to John Hopkins university in Baltimore next month to take a course in dentistry.

A P. Bishop has been plumbing the Canedy house on School street and the Carpenter house on East Main street.

Frank Crozier and family have returned from Lake Pleasant where they have been spending the summer.

Fred Whitney, wife and child of South Ashburnham, Mass. are visiting at F. L. Bowen's at South Readsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sprague of Greenfield, N. Y., have been visiting at F. L. Bowen's at South Readsboro.

Mrs. Francis Shakerhook, who has been visiting Mrs. Ada Houghton, has returned to her home in East Arlington.

Carl Perry has opened a fish market in the Stone block and has moved into one of the tenements in the same building.

Charles Faulkner has bought the Wofford place. He has made many improvements on the house and will move soon.

A. C. Niles is in Manchester, N. H., caring for his son, Corporal Horace Niles, of Co. I, 1st N. H. Vols., who is very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson of Leyden, Mass., and Mrs. Lon Robertson and son Harvey of New York have been visiting relatives in town.

The Loyal Temperance Legion held a picnic in the orchard back of the Goodell house Saturday. About 30 were in attendance and a very enjoyable time resulted.

Schools commenced Monday with a good attendance. Miss Mary Clifford is teacher in the grammar department, Esther Sherman in the intermediate department and Miss Lillie Bowen in the primary.

J. W. Harrington and wife, who have been in Springfield caring for Mrs. A. W. Harrington, returned Monday. Mrs. Harrington is very much better. Mr. Harrington was taken sick on the cars and has been quite ill since.

George Dost has returned to his home in Italy. He will start a store in his native place. He recently received news from an insurance company for injuries received in an accident at the box shop last winter.

Mortimer Houghton was given a pleasant surprise by about 30 of his friends Monday night. He left Tuesday morning for the Port Plain military school. His mother went with him. Jola Keyes will have charge of the postoffice during his absence.

The trustees of the Readsboro Library association held a meeting in A. P. Carpenter's office Tuesday night. Mrs. Ada Houghton was appointed librarian. A reading room has been secured and as soon as necessary changes are made the room will be open to the public. Contributions of books or money will be received by L. H. Crozier, secretary.

Mrs. Mary Bullock died Monday morning at her home on North Hill, of a tumor from which she has suffered for 20 years. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon. Rev. C. E. Cahoe officiated. She leaves a husband, David M. Bullock and a son, George Lee of New London, Conn. Also a brother, Frank Cory, of New Haven.

Home Sherman opened his night school Monday evening with attendance is expected.

John Harris and Mrs. Ellen Bogle were married at Wilmington by Rev. W. A. Estabrook Saturday September 2.

SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN.

C. A. Mills of Pittsfield was in town Monday.

Prof. and Mrs. Hewitt are spending a few weeks at the "Idewild."

Miss Julia Young is at present at the home of her sister Mrs. A. K. Robbins in Pittsfield.

Miss Julia Brayton of Adams is spending a few weeks in this place with her sister Mrs. Frank Pratt.

The McCarthy sisters of North Adams recently visited their parents Mr. and Mrs. Michael McCarthy in this place.

Mrs. Wilson Hand of Boston and Mrs. John Smith and children of Hancock visited at Mrs. Helen White's Monday.

Mr. Charles B. Young who has been sick, is now suffering a relapse and is confined to his bed. Dr. Hull is in attendance.

Miss Millicent Ford has again commenced the teaching of sewing and knife work to the school children in the out districts.

Harry Rad of the 2d New York regiment, late from Tampa, Fla., is spending a few days with Arthur Young in this place.

Rev. S. G. Barnes a friend of Dr. Woodbridge conducted services last Sunday evening in this place, preaching a most excellent sermon.

Miss Maria Hamilton, who has spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. John Stole, returned to her home in Sandgate, Vt. last week.

Mrs. H. E. Newcome and daughter, Miss Kate Newcome, who have been spending several weeks in this place, returned to their home in Brooklyn N. Y. last Thursday.

Capt. Wm. J. Crozier, wife and son are now visiting his parents at the home of his sister Mrs. Arthur Smith in this place and will return to their home in Holyoke, Saturday.

Rev. Warren and Mrs. Morse who recently took a carriage drive from their home in Connecticut to Williamstown passed through this section and called on several parishioners as he formerly preached in this place, in connection with the church in the "White Oaks."

Rev. G. P. Merrett having resigned the pastorate of the church in this place, a letter to that effect was read last Sunday morning by Rev. G. V. Stryker, who occupied the pulpit. Mr. Merrett this year enters the junior class in college and feels the necessity of closer application to study than he has been able to make the past two years with the care of so much outside work, and considers it wise to make this arrangement. Next Sunday morning Mr. Merrett will preach his farewell sermon.

HARTWELLVILLE.

A son was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ballou.

Eugene Sumner has commenced work for G. B. Fuller.

E. Reed and wife have gone on a visit to Massachusetts.

Hon. S. Mason returned home from Lake Pleasant last Saturday.

Mrs. L. Blount and Mrs. J. Goddard went to North Adams Tuesday.

Simon Canedy of Williamstown was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Henry Bent of Bennington stopped over night with Mr. A. O. Reed recently.

L. Blount and Joseph Goddard, Jr. went to Troy, N. Y. last week. They returned last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sturges of Brattleboro are visiting at A. O. Reed's, father of Mrs. Sturges.

E. E. Canedy and wife and Master James made a short call on E. G. Fuller, his uncle, last Sunday.

Charles Fisher preached in the church last Sunday. He is to teach the school in Howe Pond district this fall.

Mrs. E. L. Taft of Chicago, Ill., visited at Hiram Smith's and Frank Pele's last week. Mrs. Taft formerly lived in this place.

Mrs. Mark Fuller, who has been living with her daughter in Springfield has been visiting her son, E. L. Fuller of this place. She returned Monday.

Mrs. C. W. Musgrove and children of Springfield, Mass., visited her uncle, Frank Pele, and Hiram Smith. Mrs. Musgrove's husband is a mail carrier in Springfield.

Thomas Canedy, who has bought the Crawford house and farm, has moved into the same. Mr. Canedy was formerly proprietor of the Heartwellville house.

Mrs. Eunice Fuller, formerly of this place, is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. Brayton Ballou. She also visited at E. B. Fuller's, brother of her late husband, Calvin Fuller.

Smith Brothers have traded their Crawford House and farm with Thos. Canedy for his farm in Rowe. Miss Canedy was formerly the proprietor of the Heartwellville house.

LINE.

The steam engine is to be here this week cutting ice en masse to fill the silos.

Wayne Crozier and Arthur Sumner rode to this city on their wheels to the band concert last Saturday evening.

While some report a good potato crop it is a poor season for them here. Not a large yield and rotting in the ground and with some in the cellar it is almost discouraging.

Last Saturday afternoon ball players from Halifax Center and several other places met the Sampsons and Goleas here in D. O. Barnes meadow and had some sport, but the weather was too cool for the spectators to enjoy very much. As the boys have been invited to play at Halifax Center next Saturday and have accepted the invitation it may be inferred that they did not come off second best last week. It may be quite a game for professional players may be numerous.

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

How Hobson Got a Bicycle—A Kodak Is a Cheapie & Side Light in Gotham.

While in Brooklyn less than two years ago Hobson lived at the Bachelor club at the navy yard, says the Chicago Record. Hearing at the time of the opening of a large department house and of their intended sale of \$100 wheels for \$10, he decided to go to the sale. His friends said: "Hobson, you will have your trouble for your pains." "It is a sell." "You will be jostled by the rabble and you will get no wheel." "Regardless of all this, without heed of ridicule, he went to New York, reaching there about 8 o'clock the night previous to the sale. He took up his position next to the doors. Gradually the crowd grew to a perfect mob, the history of which has been told by the papers. Still Hobson maintained his position, which was nothing easy, as he was wedged in between the doors and the crowd.

This, however, he endured until 8 o'clock the next morning, when the doors were opened. The impetus caused by the crowd sent him on a run into the store, where, immediately seizing a wheel, he thrust a \$10 bill in the hand of the clerk and said: "Here is your \$10. I want this wheel." The man refused, saying, "We will send it to you later."

"No, you don't," cried Hobson, and thrusting the bill into the man's hands, he turned and fought his way, wheel and all, through the mob, that by this time had become unmanageable.

Upon reaching the outskirts of the crowd his clothing was nearly torn from him. Headless of this, after having stood the entire night, and now, without breakfast and generally a wreck, he mounted his wheel, proud as Apollo upon Pegasus, and rode home to the boys at the Bachelor club, reaching there about 12 o'clock, the hero of the sale and the admiration of all his friends.

A Kodak In a Charge.

Lieutenant Wise did something on the field one day that was characteristic. He was unlike the action of any other officer, veteran or youngster. He fought bravely; he did not run; he was not killed or wounded. In this he was not different from scores of others. But the wonderful thing that he did—the thing characteristic of the kite flying, photographing, bicycling, nervous enthusiast that he is—was this:

He charged up the hill at the head of his company in the face of Manner bullets thick as hail, and with shrapnel shells bursting all around him, and carried.

ried in his right hand his sword and in his left a rapid firing camera of his own device. He took 12 views on the film plates while he was running, and when he and the standing remnant of his company were in possession of the top of the hill and the Spaniards were flying down the other, Lieutenant Wise turned to a sergeant and said:

"I think I've got some pretty lively pictures this time. If there was some ice in this sunburned country, I'd develop them right now."

Then he gave his camera to a private to guard and resumed fighting.—New York Press.

A Side Light in Gotham.

He had the appearance of a gentleman and he was riding the other afternoon on a Broadway car down town. The seats were all filled and at Forty-eighth street an extremely pretty woman got aboard.

She crunched in front of the seat occupied by the seeming gentleman, and, of course, he immediately arose and offered her his place.

With a bewitching smile she accepted, and if the transaction had ended there there might have still been regarded him as a gentleman.

He stopped to the side platform and took his stand immediately behind the pretty woman who occupied his seat. Three or four blocks were passed and then, after tugging at his iron gray mustache for some moments, the male creature bent forward and whispered a few words in the ear of the pretty woman.

A deep scarlet blush crept up her cheeks, she arose, and signaling the conductor to stop, instantly alighted. The man again took his old seat, but there was a shamed look in his face, which plainly told he knew he no longer had a chance to be mistaken for a gentleman.—New York Telegram.

He Was Ready to Fight.

A man with white hair and white whiskers pushed through a crowd, grasped a soldier's hand and said excitedly: "Let me shake your hand, my boy. I presume you went through all the horrors of the Santiago campaign?"

"Say, mister," was the answer, "I don't want to fool you. My service in this was consisted of driving tent pegs, digging sewers and riding on railroad trains. I never got farther than Tampa, but it was no fault of mine. I was ready." He was cheered just the same.

A New York Society Girl.

Lady Randolph Churchill is one of the three famous Jerome sisters who figured so prominently in New York society in the early seventies. Miss Jennie Jerome became the best known of the three because of her marriage to the brother of the late Duke of Marlborough. The marriage took place in 1874 and has proved an exceptionally happy one. Her husband attributed much of his success in political life to the efforts of his wife. She is the mother of two sons, her eldest being a lieutenant in the army.

How Spain Rewards Her Soldiers.

As a recompense for soldiers who have been wounded in battle and discharged on this account Spain allows such men to beg in the public streets.

Has a Good Time in Prison.

Emile Arion of Panama notoriety seems to be undergoing an ameliorated form of punishment for his misdeeds. He was sentenced to serve his term in the Central prison at Melun. He is nevertheless comfortably domiciled in the Hospital of Saint-Louis, Paris, where he has a special chamber and a garden and where he smokes the best of cigars. The authorities assert that these favors are due to certain ministers and judges in return for the silence which Arion observed concerning their connection with the Panama scandal.

NEW FALL HATS.

An Endless Variety of Headgear to Suit All Tastes.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Sept. 6.—To say that we shall be astonished when the whole array of headgear for fall and winter shall be put before us will be unduly stating a fact. A nice elderly lady buyer for a large western house said: "I have been young and now I am old, but I never saw such a loony looking lot of hats and bonnets before. I don't believe that half of them will ever be worn, and I shall stick to the more conservative designs in my present purchases at any rate, whatever I may do later." And she did.

Talk about being Queen Victoria, she isn't half as important a personage as the lady buyer for out of town or in town stores. They would give her a cloth of gold chair to sit on if possible and they are so solicitous of her health and well being that the head of the house sends for a handsome fan for her and loads of lemonade and goodness knows what else. When I sat nicely and unnoticed in a great wholesale importing and manufacturing house yesterday in the withering heat to see the hats and bonnets, thirsty and weary, no fans were offered me, and not even the "cup of cold water." I thought then, like the victorious Mungletons, that if I could not be buyer for a Chicago firm I would accept the position as queen of England and empress of India. I have one consolation. I saw as many bonnets as she did, and, barring one, I will wear as many of them as she will. The firm presented her with one, a creation of tulle lace, fine jet ornaments and tiny velvet pink granum. This had a three yard long black chianti barb fastened in the back to be tied as a scarf string. Even that it had to hang to the waist.

One of the prettiest touches of the lot had narrow black lace laid in shell design all around it. The toque was made of the new vogue puffed velvet. This pink has the soft tint of the American Beauty rose with glints of golden corn in it. The crown is crushed and twisted into no end of broken folds, which bring out all the beauty of the velvet. In front there is an agate of spun glass and exceedingly fine jet beads. This is intended for young matrons for carriage or visiting. There are still a few rough straw hats for young ladies, but they show draped tulle and stiff flattered wings as trimming for the most part. On these hats there are no flowers. Large, sprawling rosettes take their places.

A capote was made of white felt, with a drapery around the crown and tied in a soft, endless knot at the left front. This drapery was of a new gauge in silver tinsel and silk, with large, black chonille dots all over it. There is a panache made of jet black wing feathers at the left side. This is a very taking little hat. Black and white effects are seen to an extent almost incredible—magnific hats, they call them. Main fancy feathers, like spread wings, and large, smooth quills, curled gracefully over and often spangled, are among the prettiest. Hats for wheeling are of a new and not

very pretty shape. The brim is soft and turns up in a rather irregular way. The top of the crown is dented in like an alpine, but is larger around than the part where the wide band goes. A curled quill or two adds a little bit of grace. These hats are shown in no end of solid colors and some mottled ones. One style had the brim of cloth stitched around and around. Some have the brims of black and white check cloth and the crown of felt, and vice versa.

Picture hats are here too. A very handsome one was of royal blue velvet, the crown low and shirred and the brim just gathered so that the edge was in broken lines. There were two superb white plumes curling around the brim and crown, starting from a large rosette of white velvet, with a sapphire pin surrounded by diamonds in the center. This was beautiful. Quant little hat, land bonnets are shown, but I doubt their lasting popularity, they are becoming so few. For evening, and I should not wonder if for carriage visiting, too, there is a funny sort of sublimated affair, called the Heligoland hood. This is of silk muslin over stiff net. The crown is gathered on and stands up high. A lace and accordion plaited ruff encircles the face. There is a cape to the back of it and a bow of the muslin. Fancy ribbon strings three inches wide tie in a bow. It will in all cases be liked for evening.

The imitation jewels are now so perfect that one must be an expert to tell which is true and which false. That gives

MANY NEW FIELDS FOR

Some of the Businesses Which Promise Generous Returns if Conducted on the Liberal Lines Prevailing in the United States.

Great Britain's Latest Battleship.

The latest battleship launched in England is the Albion, with a displacement of 12,000 tons. This is 1,500 tons larger than the new ships designed for our navy and already provided for. The Albion has a mean draft of 26 feet, whereas our vessels will draw but 24 feet of water, which will enable them to enter most of our Atlantic seaports with safety.

The Albion is 330 feet long and has a breadth of beam of 74 feet. This is longer and broader than our ships will be but the greatest difference observable between them and the Albion is in the distribution and thickness of the armor. The Albion has a belt of steel harveysteel armor only six inches thick and covering about 100 feet of her length. This belt is 14 feet wide, extending from nine feet above the water line to five feet below.

The principal armament is carried in two barbettes, circular, 12 inches thick, and having a height of 10 feet above the water line and six inches below in the water of the 6 inch side armor. The 6 inch guns are in casemates of 6 inch steel.

The main armament of the Albion consists of four 12 inch guns. These are mounted on turntables within the barbettes in the usual way. They are protected by 8 inch harveysteel shields. There are, in addition to the above guns, twelve 6 inch rapid fire guns in casemates, eight on the main deck and four on the upper deck and there are also ten 12 pounders and a large number of smaller sized secondary battery pieces. There are four submerged torpedo dischargers for 18 inch Whiteheads.

The main engines are of the triple expansion type. The boilers are of the Belleville type, there being 20 in all. The indicated horsepower is estimated at 13,500, which is calculated to drive the ship at 18½ knots. The coal capacity is 2,900 tons.

Though classed as a battleship, the Albion surely is but a large armored cruiser. She differs in some important essentials from our latest battleship designs in which the original features denoting the battleship type, heavy guns and thick armor are rigidly adhered to. Our system demands a sacrifice of speed, so our specifications call for but 16 knots, whereas the Albion and other vessels of her class are to go 18½ knots. Again, on the displacement of 11,500 tons such a speed of 18 knots could not be obtained without sacrificing either gun power, armor protection or coal capacity.

It is generally thought that our new designs are fully capable of standing comparison with the English Albion class and in order to show this the two are here given side by side.

	Albion	Ohio
Length feet.....	324	373
Beam feet.....	74	73
Displacement tons.....	12,000	11,500
Armament 12 inch.....	4	13 in 4
Armament 6 inch.....	12	12
Armor belt (inches).....	6	12
Armor barbettes (inches).....	12	16 and 19
Armor casemates (inches).....	6	5.5
Coal supply tons.....	1,900	1,200
Horse power.....	13,500	10,000
Speed knots.....	18½	16

In the matter of building such ships as the above Great Britain does decidedly better than we do. She can and does turn out an Albion in a twelve-month. The terms of our contracts allow for a period of time more than double as great.

The Delicious Mango.

When our soldiers were sent to Cuba to besiege Santiago they were not permitted to eat mangoes. This order was frequently disobeyed by the volunteers without any bad results, so far as known. When the Cuban officers were asked their opinion of the wholesomeness of the fruit, they generally said: "It is perfectly wholesome if eaten ripe. All these bad things apply to the unripe mango, which is sometimes eaten by the Spaniards."

Most of the army doctors seemed to think that the only way to prevent the eating of the unripe mango was to taboo the fruit altogether. There were many cases in which even the most obedient regulars were impelled by thirst and by the desire to taste the fruit to disobey the order.

As the ripe mango is always of a clear yellow color, while the unripe fruit is green, it did not take a very high order of intelligence to discriminate between the fruit that was fit to eat and that which was not.

It is certainly hard to believe any ill of a mango when one looks at it. The tree itself is a most beautiful and attractive thing. Imagine a tree as large as a big oak covered with rich and glossy foliage finer than that of the orange tree and covered also with golden fruit nestling brilliantly among the green leaves. On such a tree there must often be a hundred barrels of mangoes fully matured, every one of which is as large as a good sized pear. In shape the mango is not unlike a short and thick cucumber and it has a thin, tough skin, which, when punctured, reveals a mass of the most delicious juicy pulp.

It is only trouble about eating the mango is that one needs an ablutment afterward. Some say that the ideal way is to get into a bathtub, take the mango eat it and then go on with the bath. But one is perfectly willing to take the trouble to seek the ablutment for the sake of the fruit. And imagine the trees everywhere and the fruit growing everywhere under and around every eye. A native fruit in Cuba. It has been introduced from India and simply gone wild in the rich soil of the island.

Money Spent on Cubans.

In addition to the \$50,000 appropriated by congress and distributed by General Lee for the relief of the people of Cuba the central Cuba relief committee appointed by the president distributed food, medicines and general supplies to the poor and needy Cubans to the value of \$31,619. Of this amount \$11,000 was in cash contributions and \$20,619 in supplies.

The total shipments of supplies was 2,942,102 kilos or 2,316 tons, of which 1,202,258 kilos were food, 65,763 kilos were clothing, 13,663 kilos medicines and 4,864 kilos were miscellaneous supplies.

York congratulating him on the fact that he signed the peace protocol on a Friday and proclaimed it to the world on the 13th of August.

Of 25 countries 15 have flags with red in them, the list including the United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Portugal, Venezuela and Cuba.

Dr. Norval H. Pierce who has been appointed chief surgeon of the auxiliary corps, University of Chicago is professor of osteology at the Postgraduate Medical school in Chicago and is popular in his profession.

Suggestions For Our Citizens Who May Contemplate Emigrating to the Possessions Which Have Lately Come Under Uncle Sam's Control.

(Copyright 1898)

THE opening of new territory has always some interesting and exciting features surrounding it. When the government lands of our own country were thrown open to settlers there were thousands waiting on the borders for the signal to start in to select and stake out the property. The spirit of adventure by the settlers to get the best locations frequently resulted in bloodshed. The land was a virgin state. Little had been done in the way of cultivating it before the government had decided to hand it over to the settlers. They came from all parts of the country to stake out claims in the new territory. It was in a practical wilderness. There were no large towns or cities from which to draw supplies. Everything was in a crude state and to the settler it meant uphill work and many privations. After years of hard labor the new country was converted into a land of plenty. Large and prosperous towns now dot it everywhere, while the fields are covered with the fruits of the labor of the settlers.

With the new territory recently acquired from Spain it is different. There is much to be gained in them without the hard work that was necessary in making out western country what it is at present. The land is more fertile in the new possessions and little cultivation is needed to make it paying property. Then the farmer and the ranchman who go into this new territory will be surrounded by large towns from which supplies may be drawn. But it is not only the farmer and ranchman who are to be benefited. Every trade and profession will be helped. Most of the new possessions have been cultivated, and the products have been sent to the markets of the world for years. There are also large and thriving cities and towns in them but thanks to the management of Spain and the indolence of the natives most of the places are in a primitive state and the great riches of the islands have yet to be brought to light. With some of the energy for which Americans are so well known the land will be properly and profitably cultivated and the cities and towns will speedily develop into business centers.

Of the more important of the new possessions that have come under the stars and stripes and toward which many of our people are looking are Cuba,

are not only indolent, but do not know how to get the best results from their work or if they do know they are not willing to try. It is a well known fact that the natives of Cuba and Porto Rico would rather lie in the shade under a tree than get out and bustle. For this reason and because of the long wars carried on by the natives against the home government the land has been allowed to go to waste, while business and improvements have been almost at a standstill. While the natives have been a thorn in the side of Spain they will be a boon to the thousands of American citizens who will emigrate to these islands when the government permits.

To undertake to tell of the many opportunities that will be offered to capital and labor in the new possessions would be almost impossible. It can be safely said, however, that there will be ample facilities for those that visit these places for the purpose of settling there to improve their conditions and increase their store of worldly goods. The natives live in a careless manner and seem to be willing to take whatever

necessary in the manipulation of a large portion of the products. To the American farmer and tobacco grower Cuba and Porto Rico are the ideal places. With the energy that is put into farming in our own country there would not be a spot in the whole new territory that would not bring forth its abundance of crops. All that is needed to turn the country into garden spots is some of the proverbial push of the Americans. There will be no long overhauled of virgin forests filled with rich and rare woods standing idle and covering territory that would be valuable for farming purposes, nor would transportation from one town or section of the island to the other be by means of horses, oxen and mules over rough roads.

Men skilled in all branches of mechanics will find ample room for their abilities. Cuba with its many rich cities both on the coast and in the interior has comparatively few miles of railroads or other modern conveniences for quick travel or communication. The cities are almost cut off from each other, although they are in some instances

are not enterprising and have little money to be found in the cities at present, and when the trade does revive for a long time the imports will be sent to the ports on a cash basis. There is little, with the exception of farm and plantation products of the natives that are handled in the cities, that does not come from foreign countries. The merchants seem to be willing to purchase anything which they can get on credit, and a visit to some of the larger establishments will reveal a lot of showy articles that look as though Columbus might have brought them over with him on his first voyage. Business houses such as are to be found in the United States are unknown in Cuba and Porto Rico, nor are the methods employed by our merchants the same as those of the native storekeepers.

Professional men of all classes will find opportunities to show their skill in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to them. There are few now in the islands. Physicians could reap a harvest by stamping out the diseases that are to be found in nearly all parts of Cuba,

pose of founding business places and opening up new fields of industry.

Although it has not been fully settled as to what disposition will be made of the territory taken from Spain in the Pacific, there are many who think that it will be held by the United States. The possessions in the far east that will offer opportunities to American energy and industry are the Philippine and Ladrones Islands. Until the war little was heard of them, yet they are rich. Most of the trade from them has been monopolized by English and German merchants who have accumulated large fortunes.

Unlike Cuba and Porto Rico, these islands have had very little cultivation, yet what they have had has shown beyond any doubt their great richness. There will be considerably more difficulty in improving these places than those of our doors. They are not only a great distance from the new home country, but most of them are in a wild state and inhabited by semicivilized peoples. They have, however, been partially subdued, and there is little likelihood that we shall have any trouble

one trade will be benefited more than another. The farmers' opportunities will be equal to the merchants', while the skilled mechanic will have equal chances with the professional man. The new allotment to the western part of the United States. The young man can keep going west and across the seas back to the home country and he will find the stars and stripes floating over territory in all parts of the world.

FREDERICK A. HOWARD

Sleeping on Post.

The extraordinarily large number of courts martial for the offense of sleeping on post during the war with Spain has attracted the attention of military authorities as also have the light punishments inflicted for this grave dereliction.

The fact that sleeping while on guard duty is a time of war may be punished by death seems to have had no terror for hundreds of enlisted men during the past few months.

The practice seems to have been to treat such serious infractions of the articles of war lightly and to let offenders off with ridiculously small sentences in practically every instance. Findings of courts martial received by the war department indicate that sleeping when on duty has been proportionately more prevalent than in the civil war and punishments much less severe. Commanding officers of regiments, divisions and brigades have all endeavored to reduce the number of offenses and to impress upon junior officers in direct control of sentries the importance of close inspection in making rounds at night.

The number of trials for absences without leave has been numerous, but a considerable reduction is shown since soldiers began to appreciate the severity of penalties for not observing regulations. Soon after mustering in the volunteers regimental commanders found that hundreds of men were inclined to regard army discipline in much the same light that they looked upon national guard rules and punishments for their infringement, the result being that in a majority of cases the officers were ignorant of the fact that they were



SOME OF UNCLE SAM'S BRAND NEW BUSINESS MEN.

Thousands are waiting for the signal from the government that all is in readiness and when this is done merchants, capitalists, farmers, professional men and mechanics of all classes will flock to the new supposed El Dorado. This time will not come until Spain shall have evacuated these islands and her flag shall have been hauled down, never to float again in the western hemisphere. The raising of the stars and stripes will be the signal for the energy and enterprise of Americans to open up the now devastated country and demonstrate its true worth to the world. As Commodore Schley said after the battle of Santiago: "The victory is big enough for us all." It might be said of the new possessions that they are not only large enough but rich enough to well repay those who seek them for the trouble and difficulties with which they will have to contend.

The population of Porto Rico is about 600,000, yet only about one tenth can read and write. As a rule, the people

comes then way. Little or nothing is done in the way of manufacturing. Foreign markets are looked to for nearly everything that is needed to keep them clothed and fed, and implements with which to till the fields and put the produce into marketable condition. Machinery, tools in fact everything that goes to make up a prosperous country is imported while almost at the very doors of the natives is to be found an abundance of the material out of which these things are manufactured.

Millions of dollars are spent annually in the purchase of machinery and manufactured metals, while in both Cuba and Porto Rico are found areas which rate within the bessemer limits of fitness. The ores in large quantities are shipped to the United States where they are worked into metals and manufactured articles and then in that form shipped to the islands for use. There are no large quarries or machine shops to be found in any part of the new possessions, yet the use of machinery is

but a few miles apart. The large, rich plantations are far from market centers and the only facilities they have for getting their products into the cities to be shipped to foreign points is by means of the animals that are used in drawing their primitive carts. With the opening up of the country and the increase of business which is bound to follow will come railroads. The horse will give way to the locomotive and the rough roads to the steel tracks.

Engineers have been in great demand in these islands for many years. Little however seems to have been done by them as the few railroads are crudely built and there are very few bridges or other structures that require skill to construct. Most of the work done by the engineers has been in the plants operated on the larger sugar plantations, where intricate machinery is used. They will now be given an opportunity to employ their skill in other lines. There will not only be railroads and bridges to be built, but work in the harbors will be done.

In the cities merchants will have opportunities. As the country develops the population will naturally increase and with it the trade. The larger business concerns are now owned and operated by foreigners, most of whom are Spaniards, but, like the natives, they

The best opportunities for professional men will be afforded to the doctors and engineers yet when the new country is opened lawyers will be needed to straighten out petitions for claims and the many legal questions that will arise between the people. It will be a new thing for Cuba to have courts of justice that are not courts only in name and also to have men who will see that the interests of their clients are not tampered with. The natives have had little or no justice meted out to them in the so called courts during Spanish rule and it has often been the case that the men employed to look after their interests have settled matters to suit their own ends disregarding the trust reposed in them by their clients. Corruption has not been monopolized by the government officials. The lawyers in many instances have given way to their opponents to further their own ends, especially if the case was one against the government. There will be much legal work to be done when the Spaniards have evacuated. Many of the fine estates that furnished pensions to the war have been confiscated by the authorities, and it will be necessary for the owners, many of whom reside in the United States to present their claims in order to regain possession.

Cuba and Porto Rico while the most important of the new possessions that have come under our at least temporary control and which will be opened to American enterprises, are not the only ones which will be visited by people from the United States with the purpose of founding business places and opening up new fields of industry. Although it has not been fully settled as to what disposition will be made of the territory taken from Spain in the Pacific, there are many who think that it will be held by the United States. The possessions in the far east that will offer opportunities to American energy and industry are the Philippine and Ladrones Islands. Until the war little was heard of them, yet they are rich. Most of the trade from them has been monopolized by English and German merchants who have accumulated large fortunes.

Unlike Cuba and Porto Rico, these islands have had very little cultivation, yet what they have had has shown beyond any doubt their great richness. There will be considerably more difficulty in improving these places than those of our doors. They are not only a great distance from the new home country, but most of them are in a wild state and inhabited by semicivilized peoples. They have, however, been partially subdued, and there is little likelihood that we shall have any trouble

with them. Not only is this country rich in soil, but it also possesses mineral wealth which for some unknown reason has been left largely undeveloped. Forests of rich and valuable woods in their virgin state cover most of the islands while beneath them and hidden by the heavy undergrowth are to be found gold, silver and large deposits of mercury. Some of these have been worked and paid well, yet the majority of them have been left undeveloped. The natives are indolent, although not to such a marked degree as those of Cuba and Porto Rico. They depend almost entirely upon the foreign markets for their needs. Large exports of the products of some of the islands are made to the European countries, while very little reaches the United States in the raw state.

The openings for new enterprises and industries in this section of the world cannot be estimated. All classes of trades and professions will have ample opportunities and under the liberal government of the United States, if we should retain the Philippines, they cannot well help flourish.

Farmers, mechanics and tradespeople of all classes are waiting anxiously for the word from the government to start for the new possessions, and there is no doubt that where the stars and stripes go our trade will follow. With American energy and enterprise the new lands will take on a different aspect than from being an almost unknown country to us will become known as having some of the richest lands in the world. No

pled in wartime. Few desertions are recorded, and where they have occurred little effort was made to apprehend the offenders.

The death sentence has not been imposed on a single soldier during the war for desertion sleeping on post or for any other offense so punishable. Nevertheless have been sentenced to periods of imprisonment for failing to observe the regulations, but none for any serious offense.

The navy was kept too busy moving around and looking for Spanish vessels to get into much trouble. There has been but one court martial of an officer during the war, that of an assistant surgeon accused of lack of proper treatment of sick sailors, and the records of the judge advocate general's office show that summary courts by fleet commanders for trials of sailors have been remarkably few. The entire navy, from officers down to the lamp-lighters, seems to have been on an exceptionally good behavior plane during the whole war period.

Lamp Chimneys Made in Molds.

Only a few years ago electric bulbs were made of blown glass. Today most of them are made in paste molds. The student lamp chimneys, with their narrow necks exposed to close contact with the flame, are made in wooden paste molds and there are no brighter polished, better tempered or clearer chimneys in the market than are now made by this process.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Mrs. Miles, wife of the commanding general, has a way of breaking through war department red tape that might be copied with profit. Finding at the hospital at Fort Meyer, Va. a room full of boxes of delicious food and wounded soldiers lying unattended awaiting orders, she had them opened and the contents distributed. Then she applied to the war department for proper authority to open the boxes.

General Pando followed his example by stealing out of Cuba. These are conspicuous examples of vaunted Spanish honor.

An instance of lofty courage and self sacrifice occurred on the heights of San Juan. A soldier of the Ninth was wounded to death. The lifeblood came in spurts from his wounds. His comrades stopped to offer him water. He asked who they were. "Of the Ninth,"

drink," they answered. Then the story goes on "No," said he, "don't mind me here. I'm done for. In the Ninth, too, and I'm dying. Keep your water. You'll need it up in the firing line, where you belong. They want you there, but I'm done."

Pension Commissioner Evans estimates that pensions growing out of the Spanish war will reach \$1,000,000 a year. To the present time only 144 applications have been made. It is estimated that there will be 50,000 applications filed as the outgrowth of deaths, wounds and disease.

Rev. Edward Huber of Baltimore has

shown that Commodore Schley's ancestor was Thomas Schley, a German schoolmaster who in 1745 came to Maryland from the Palatinate with about 100 settlers and founded Fredericktown, or, as they called it, Friedrichstadt.

Miss Wheeler, daughter of General Joe Wheeler, succeeded in getting to Santiago as a nurse, and in a letter to a friend in Tampa she wrote: "My brother was very ill, and I had to ride horseback on a cavalry saddle six miles to his camp every morning and back every evening. I am glad to be here. It will be a beautiful memory

to me all my life, the sight of the pathetic grateful faces of our poor neglected soldiers and the wonderfully pleased expression in their pitiful eyes when I do anything for them at all."

General Aguinaldo and his troops have not made much progress from Cavite. Even his golden whistle whistles but. But there is room to spread. With over 110,000 men comprising the group, the Philippine commander ought to be able to control a sizable area to set up his shack as a dictator.

It appears to be an authenticated fact that the people and papers of Madrid are actually blessing Columbus for their

present troubles, saying that if he had lent content to remain obscure and not discover America they would now have no colonies to lose. They are particularly outraged, too, that the works of all their war was not a Spaniard, but an Italian.

Lieutenant Carranza has marched out with what he considers the honors of war. He was permitted to blow his own horn to the last. Blanco has reached the bitter end, and his orders from his government are that he shall hang on to it. President McKinley has received a letter from the Thirteen club of New

York congratulating him on the fact that he signed the peace protocol on a Friday and proclaimed it to the world on the 13th of August.

Of 25 countries 15 have flags with red in them, the list including the United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Portugal, Venezuela and Cuba.

Dr. Norval H. Pierce who has been appointed chief surgeon of the auxiliary corps, University of Chicago is professor of osteology at the Postgraduate Medical school in Chicago and is popular in his profession.

